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ABSTRACT

This workbook accompanies the "Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader." It contains a variety of exercises such as reading, translation, arranging words in order by number of strokes, changing from singular to plural, answering questions, copying, changing verbs to participle forms, and making statements negative or interrogative. Instructions for the writing of 160 Chinese characters are included. (CFM)

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Level II

Chinese (Cantonese) as a Second Language Reader

Student's Workbook

Helene Lew

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Exercise 1.....	2
Exercise 2.....	3
Exercise 3.....	4
Exercise 4.....	5
Exercise 5.....	7
Exercise 6.....	8
Exercise 7.....	9
Exercise 8.....	10
Exercise 9.....	11
Exercise 10.....	12
Exercise 11.....	14
Exercise 12.....	16
Exercise 13.....	17
Exercise 14.....	20
Exercise 15.....	23
Practice Words.....	24

Exercise 1: 小字典

1. What do the students have to do today? (Find your answer from the lesson and write it in Chinese.)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Change the following from the singular to plural, in Chinese:

example: 我 → 我 們

小 朋 友 →

--	--	--	--

你 →

--	--

他 →

--	--	--

生 字 →

--	--	--

字 典 →

--	--	--

3. Translate into English:

字	典	_____
生	字	_____
查	出	_____
意	思	_____
自	己	_____

Exercise 2: 來 吃 粉

1. Copy the following sentence:

炒粉好味道, 湯粉也好味道。

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. Arrange the following words in order by number of strokes:

來, 吃, 粉, 快, 是, 買

--	--	--	--	--	--

3. Translate into English:

米 粉

新 鮮

味 道

炒 粉

湯 粉

Exercise 3: Review I

1. Read:

小朋友
這是我 的小字典
我把查出生字的意思
寫到我這個小字典內

2. Copy the above:

Exercise 4: 去 那 裏

1. The question "What about you? 你呢?" is used to stand for a question that has just been asked. Example:

"小朋友，你去那裏?"

"我去公園。你呢?"

你呢? = 你去那裏?

Find and write down the question that is the same as "你呢?" in each of the following:

1) "小朋友，你好嗎?"

"好，有心。你呢?"

你呢? =

2) "小朋友，你有什麼?"

"我有橙。你呢?"

你呢? =

3) "小朋友，你做什麼?"

"我查生字。你呢?"

你呢?

Exercise 4 (Cont.)

2. Translate into English:

那裏

明天

公園

動物園

一同

今天

Exercise 5: 天氣好

1. 太陽出來 is a statement describing an existing condition.

太陽出來了 also describes the same existing condition. However, the addition of the expression "了" shows that a change had just taken place a moment before.

Therefore, 太陽出來了 is actually the combination of two statements: 1. The sun is out now. 2. But it wasn't a while ago:

Now	A moment before
太陽出來。	太陽沒有出來。

Follow the above example. Write out the two statements that make up each of the following sentences.

	Now	A moment before
天氣好了 →		
精神好了 →		

2. Translate into English

天氣 _____
 太陽 _____
 晴天 _____
 精神 _____
 出來 _____

Exercise 6: Review II

1. Read:

今天天氣好。
我們想出去晒太陽。
我來，你來，他也來。
來來來。大家精神好。
大家一起去公園玩吧。

2. Copy the above:

Exercise 7: 小 狗 的 希 望

1. What does the dog want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

--

2. What does mother want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

--

3. What does big brother want to eat? (Answer in Chinese.)

--

4. Translate into English

希 望 _____

牛 肉 _____

好 食 _____

想 食 _____

5. Arrange the following in order of the number of strokes:

小, 不, 肉, 狗, 希, 食

--	--	--	--	--	--

Exercise 8: 看 電 影

1. What did the friends decide to do? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Do you like movies? (Answer in Chinese)

3. Translate into Chinese:

movies

tomorrow

what

decision

want to go

want to go see

Exercise 9: Review III

1. Read:

我 們 明 天 做 什 麼 好 呢?

來 來 來。

我 們 大 家 一 同 來 決 定。

決 定 去 公 園 玩 同

晒 太 陽 好 嗎?

2. Copy the above:

Exercise 10: 去羅省

1. Have students learn to write the name of another city, e. g. Sacramento. The official translation of Sacramento is:

沙加緬度 . However, common usage in San Francisco Chinatown area is : 二埠 .

Choose one of the above to introduce to students, or if students are able, introduce both to them.

Substitute Sacramento for Los Angeles in lesson:

去

我們今次怎樣去 ?
 我還沒有坐過火車去。
 今次坐火車去 好嗎?
 好的, 我們去買火車票吧.

2. Translate into Chinese

Los Angeles

this time

how

train

now

15

Exercise 10 (Cont.)

3. Add the expression 過 after the verb in each of the following to change the verb to a participle form.

example: 吃米粉 → 我 吃 過 米 粉.

去 羅 省 →

坐 火 車 →

食 焗 牛 肉 →

4. Add the expression 還沒有 before the verb phrase to make them negative statements.

example: 我 吃 過 米 粉. →

我 還 沒 有 吃 過 米 粉.

我 去 過 羅 省 →

我 坐 過 火 車 →

我 食 過 焗 牛 肉 →

Exercise 11: 小花的生日

1. Whose birthday is today? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Translate into Chinese:

birthday

birthday party

welcome

thank you

to join

3. Use of 歡迎, Translate:

歡迎到羅省。

歡迎到來看電影。

Exercise 11 (Cont.)

歡迎和我們一同玩

歡迎到來食焗牛肉

歡迎和我們一同去
公園

歡迎到來吃米粉

Exercise 12: Review IV

1. Read:

你 是 不 是 想 和 我 們
一 同 去 羅 省？ 我 們 明
天 一 早 就 坐 火 車 去。
你 現 在 快 去 買 火 車
票 吧。

2. Copy the above:

Exercise 13: 探 小 明

1. How is Siu Ming feeling today? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Where is he? (Answer in Chinese)

3. What did his friends bring him? (Answer in Chinese)

4. Translate into Chinese:

not feeling well

visit

inquire after

stay at home

everywhere

full

5. Use of the expression: 在 at, in, or on.

example: at home

在 家

at the park

20

Exercise 13 (Cont.)

at the zoo

in the room

在 房

in Los Angeles

in front

in back

in Sacramento

on top

在 上 面

on the bottom

6. Change the above to the negative by adding the expression: 不.

example: 在 家 → 不 在 家

在 公 園 →

Exercise 13 (Cont.)

在動物園 →

在房 →

在羅省 →

在二埠(在沙加緬度)

→

在前面 →

在後面 →

在上 面 →

在下 面 →

Exercise 14: 誰人在上面

1. What was making that noise? (Answer in Chinese)

2. Find the Chinese word(s) in the lesson to agree with the following:

wind

who

upstairs

the cause (the reason)

walking back and forth

blow (wind)

a rustling sound

go and see

3. Two ways of changing a statement into a question: 1) substitute "who" for the subject, and 2) inserting the expression "is that right (isn't it)" before the verb.

Exercise 14 (Cont.)

example: 我們去探小明。

1) 誰人去探小明?

2) 我們是不是去探小明?

小朋友要查生字。

1)

2)

我們去買火車票。

1)

2)

他們去看電影。

1)

2)

Exercise 14 (Cont.)

哥哥想食炒牛肉。

1)

2)

大家買米粉食。

1)

2)

小明不舒服。

1)

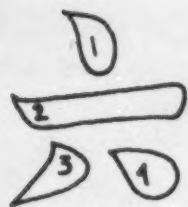
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Exercise 15 : Review V

1. Read:

沙 沙 沙, 沙 沙 沙。誰 人
在 房 裏 面 走 來 走 去?
你 和 我 一 同 去 看 看
好 嗎? 沙 沙 沙, 沙 沙 沙。
你 來 看, 原 來 是 小 狗
和 小 花 在 房 裏 玩。

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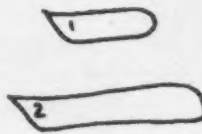
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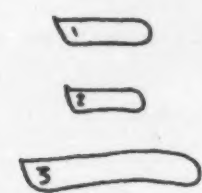


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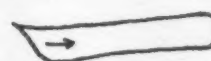
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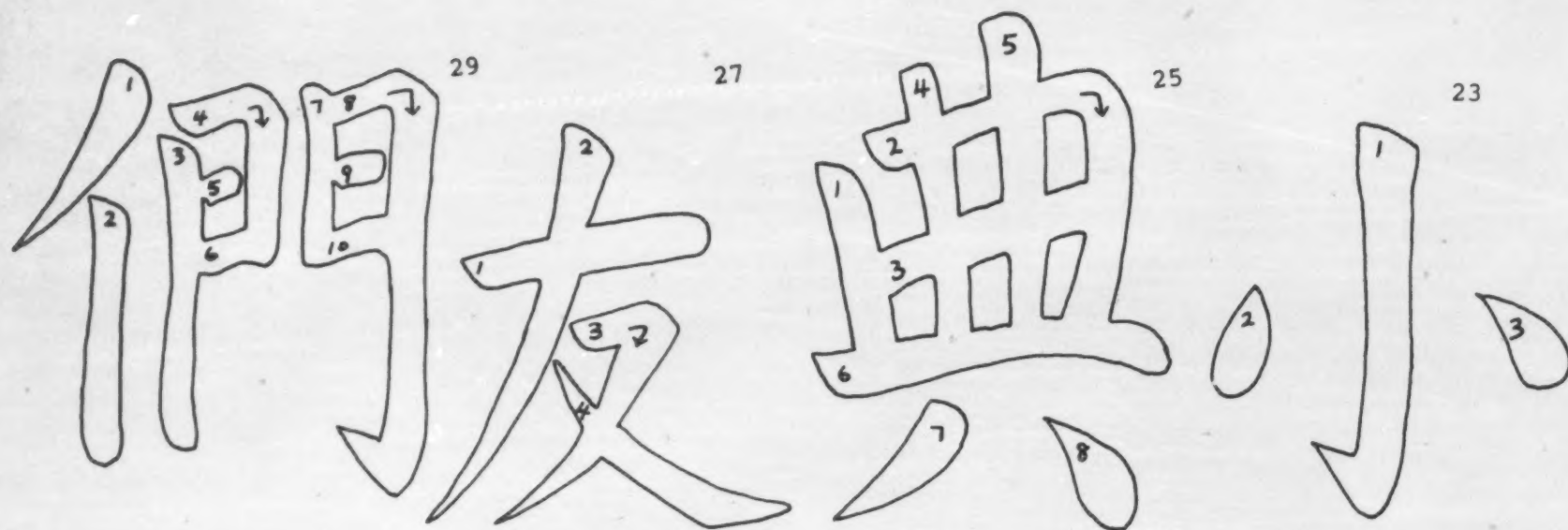
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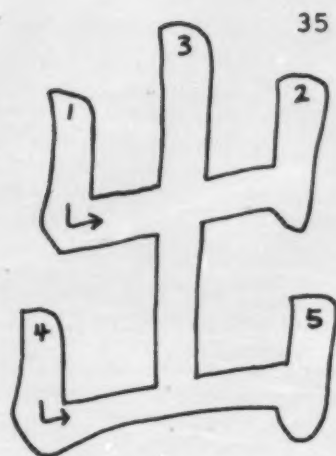


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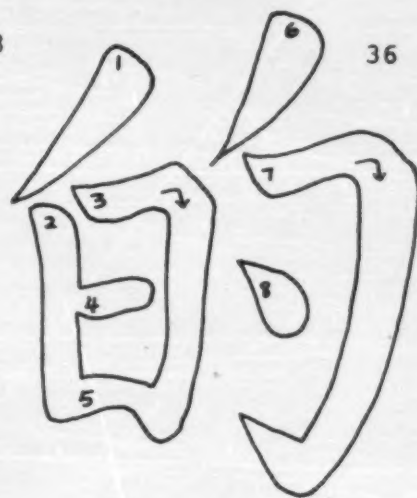


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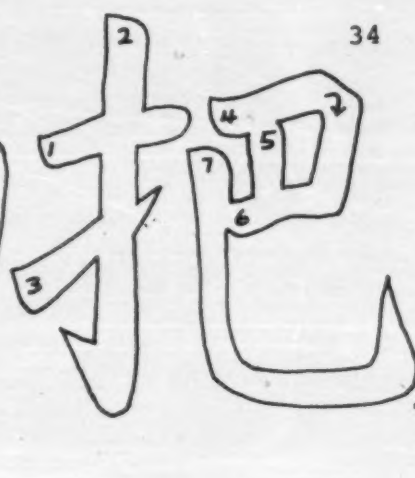
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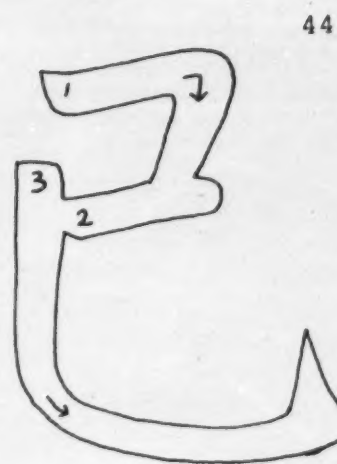
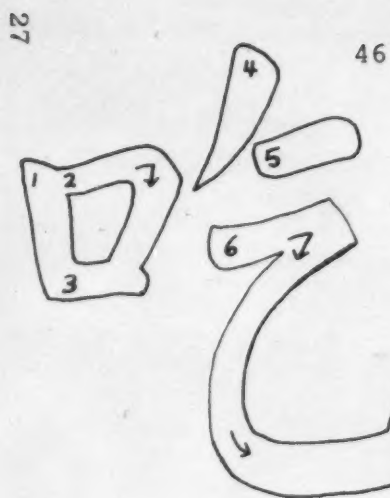
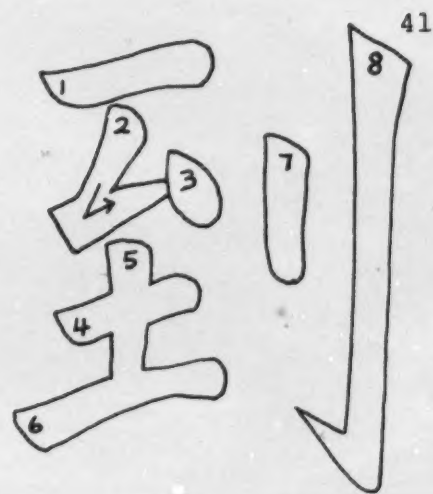
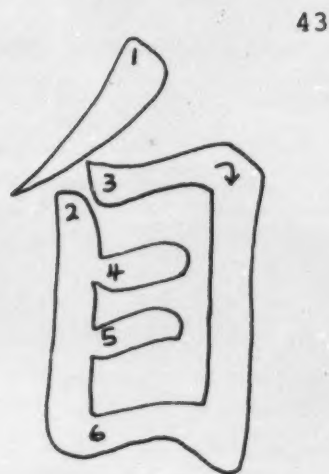
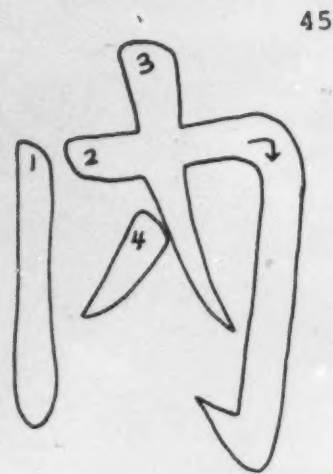
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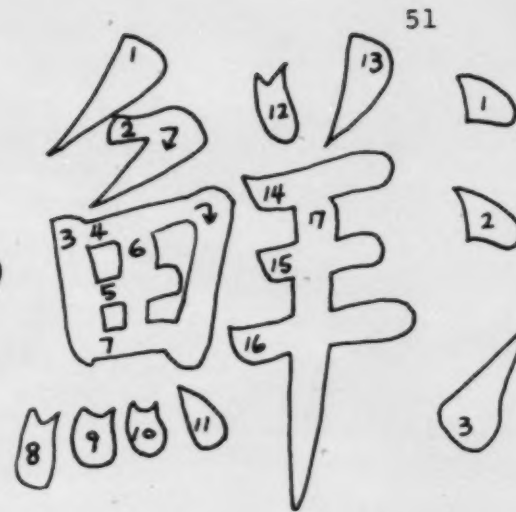


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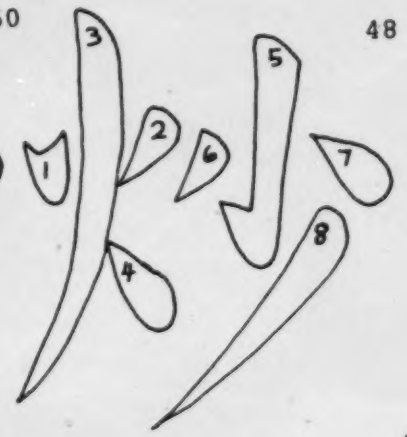
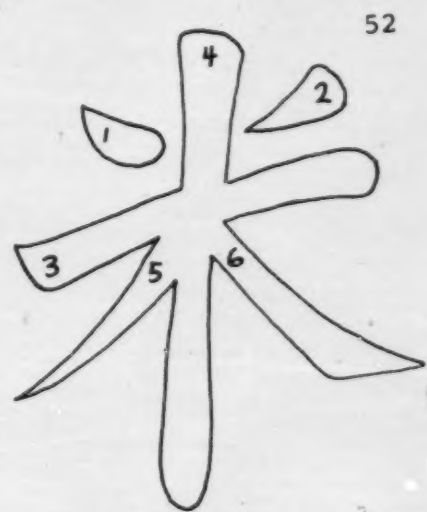
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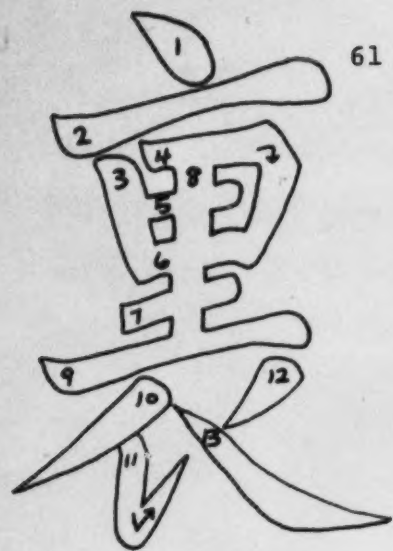


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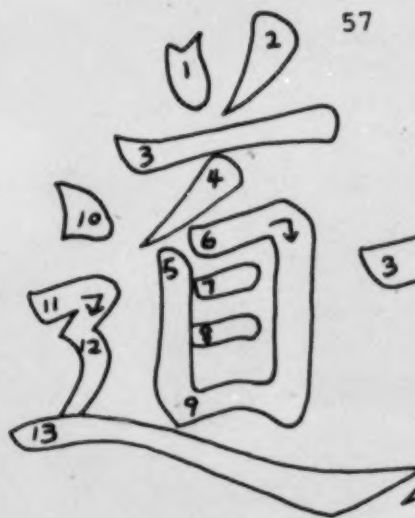
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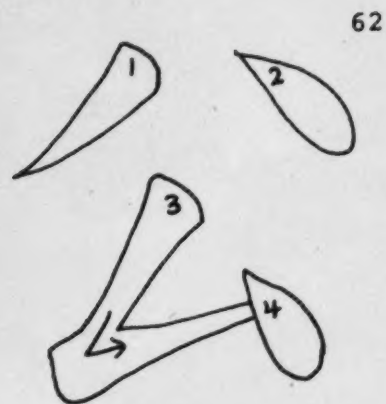


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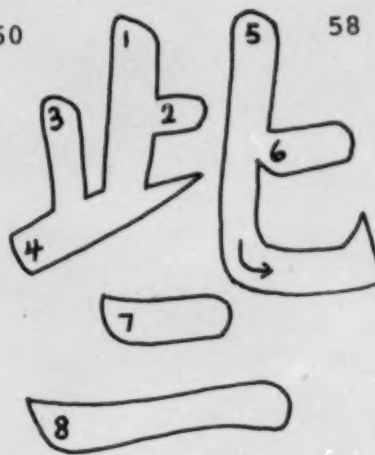
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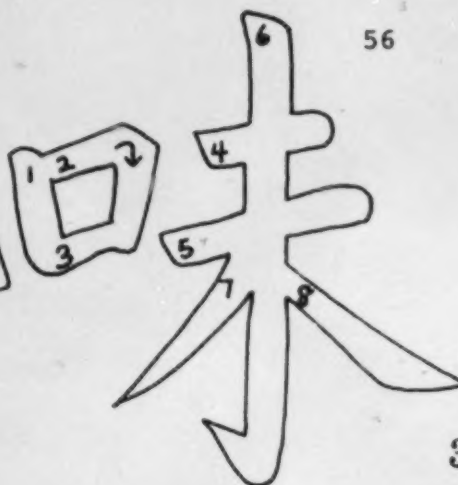
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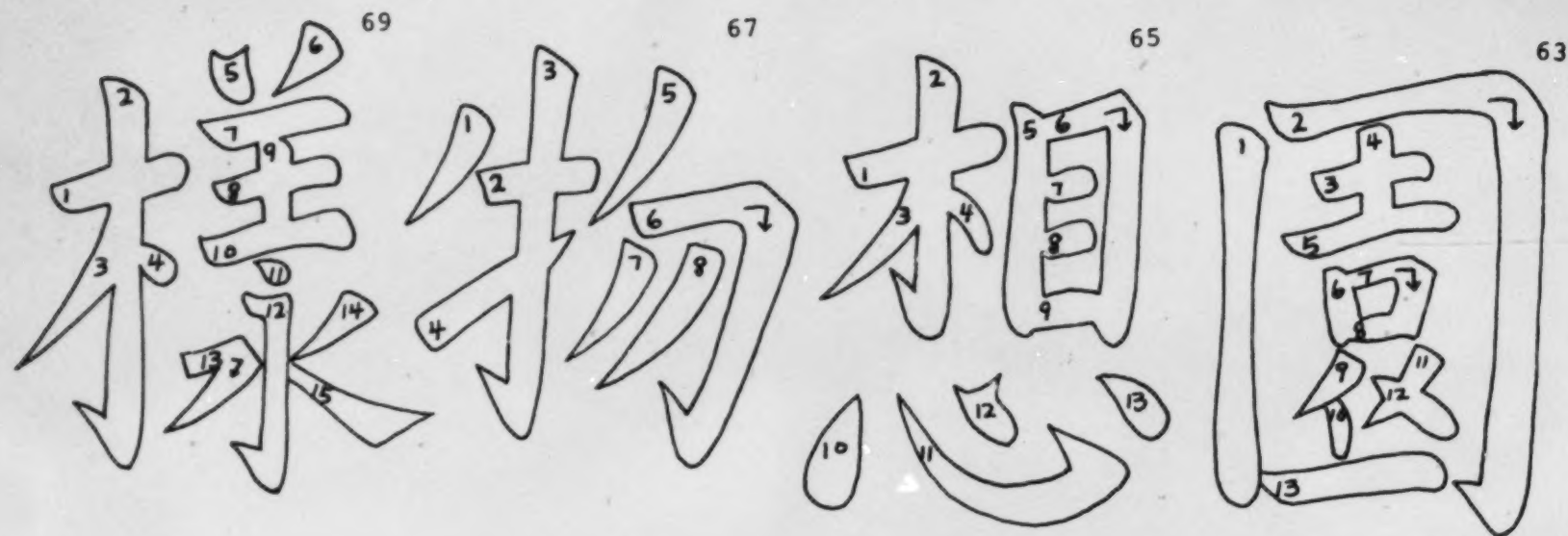
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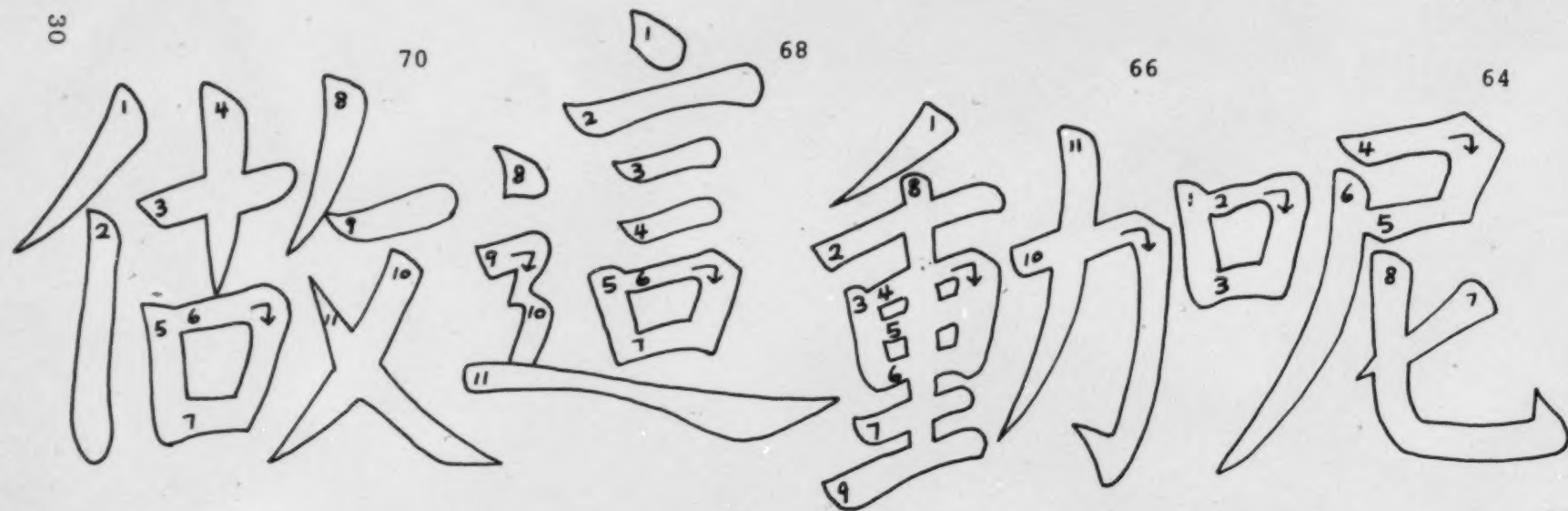


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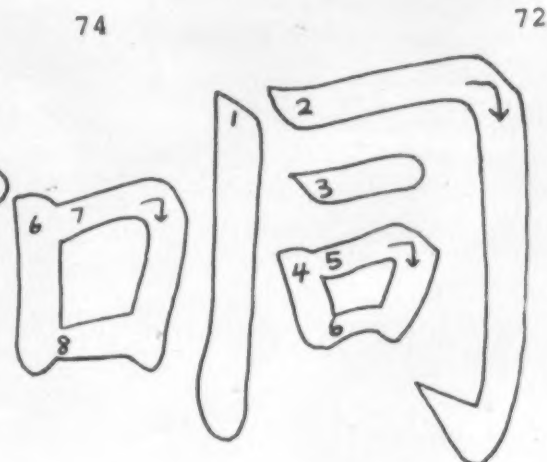
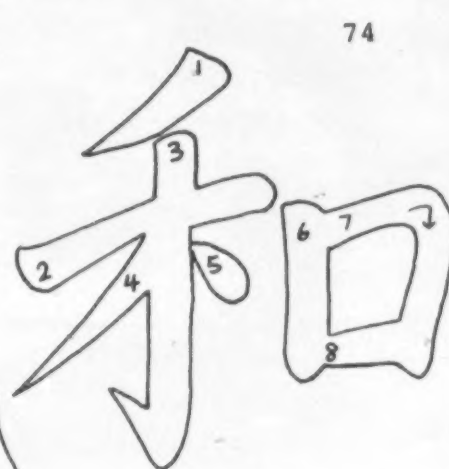
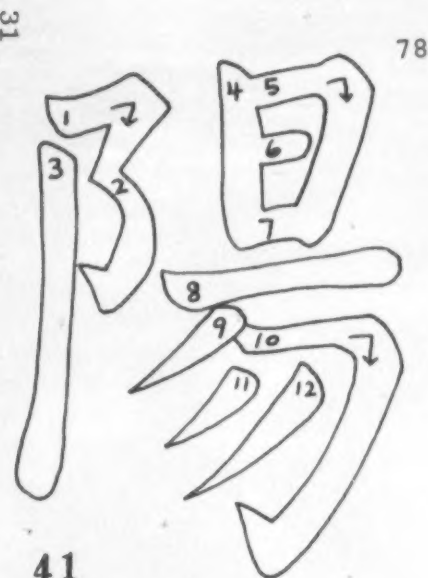
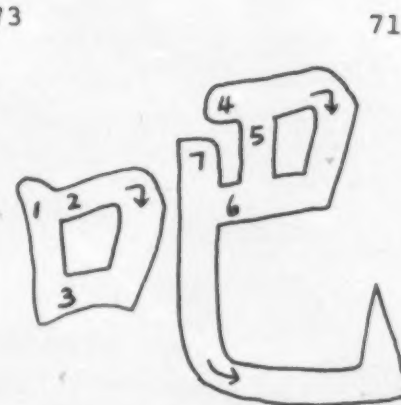
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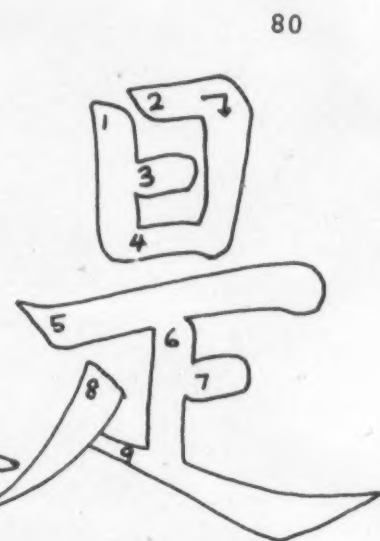
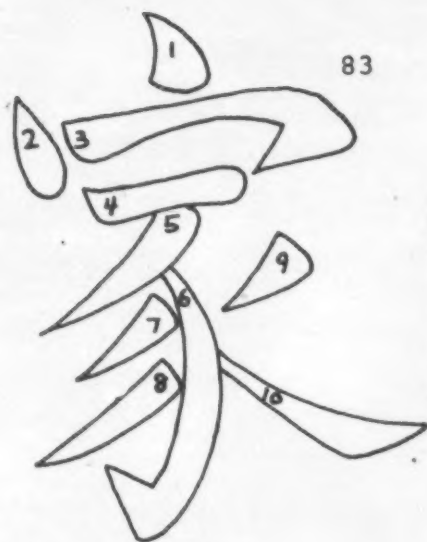
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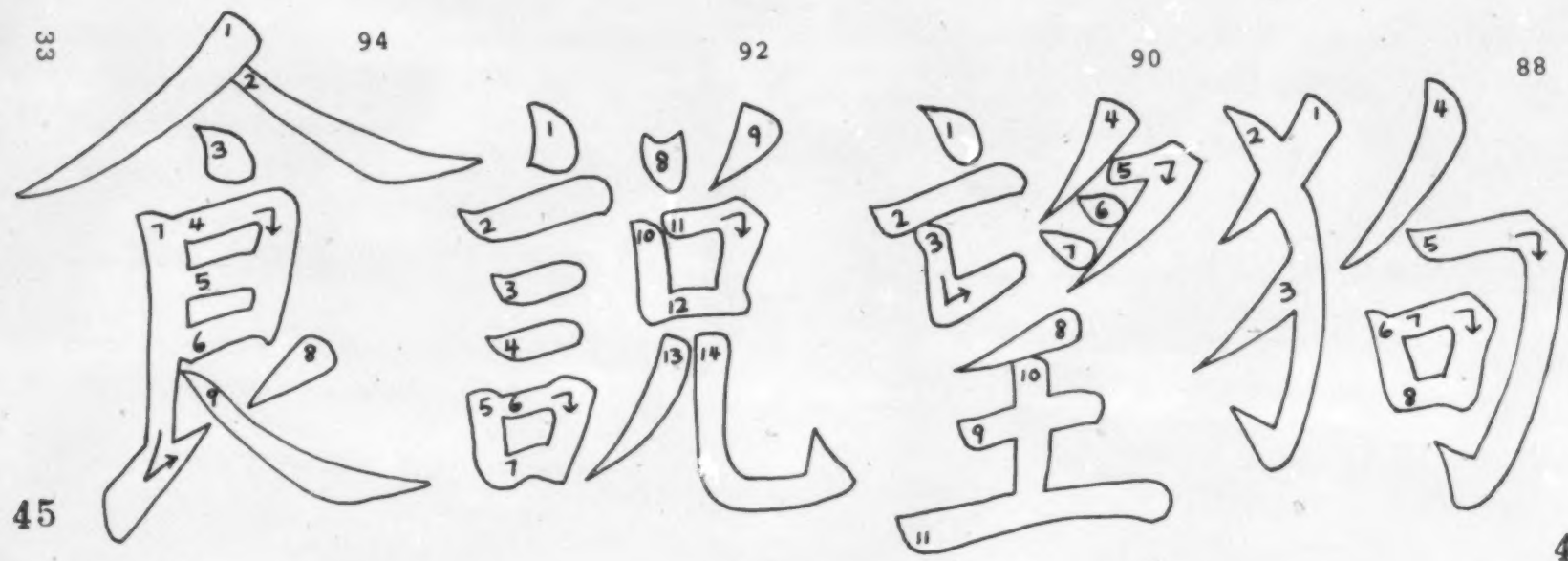
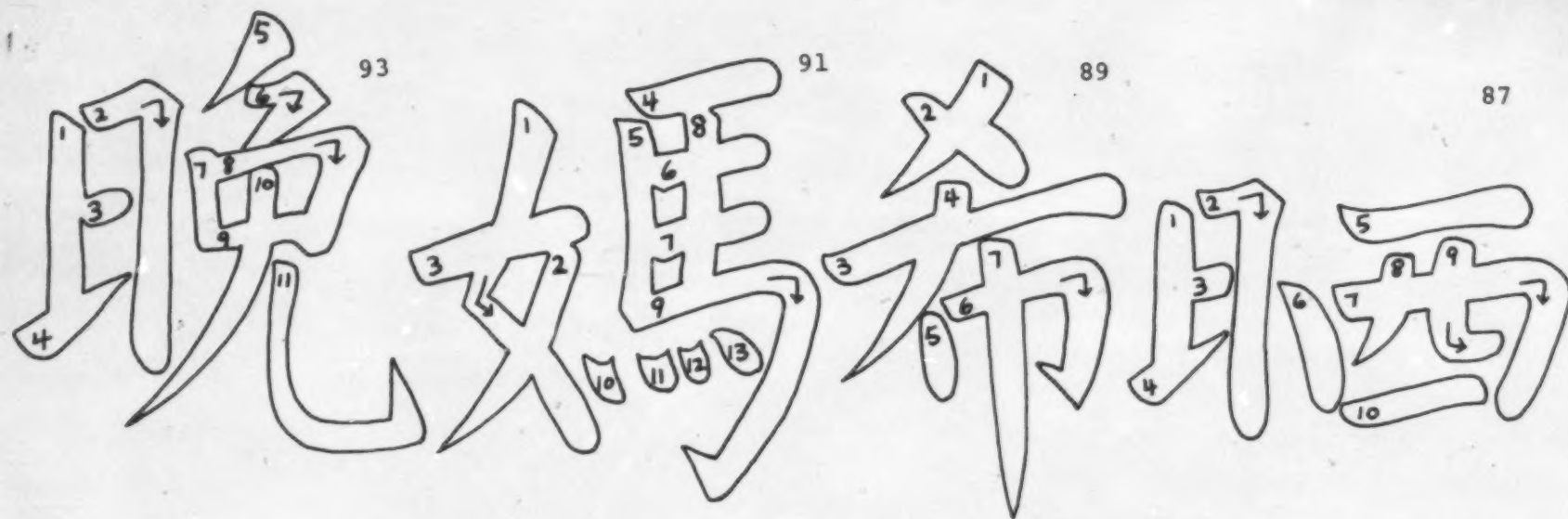
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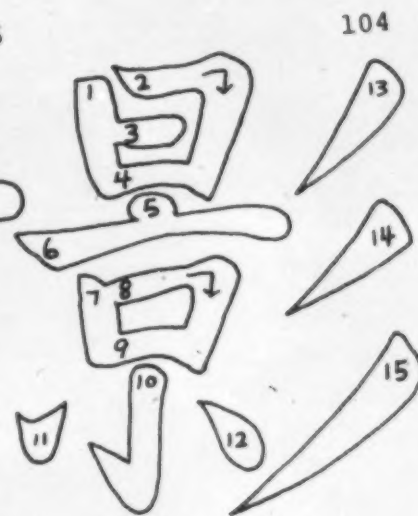
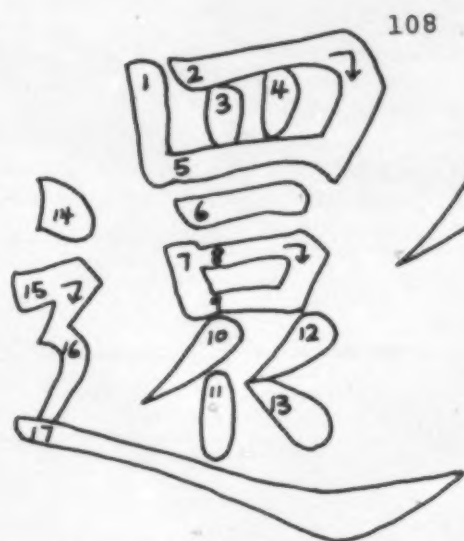
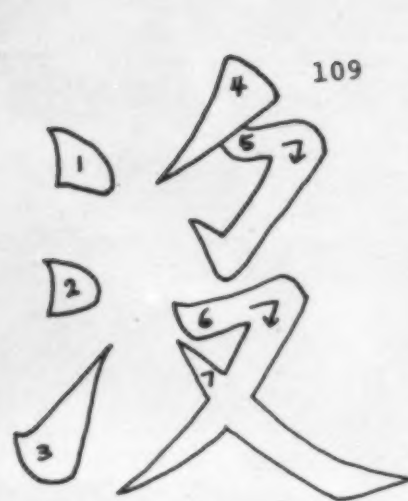
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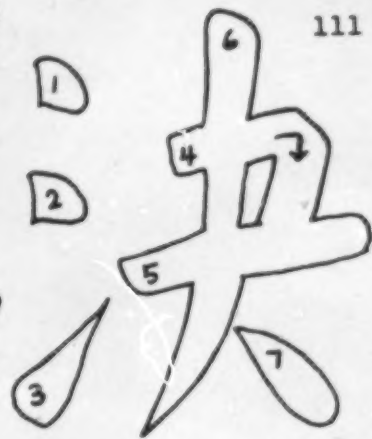
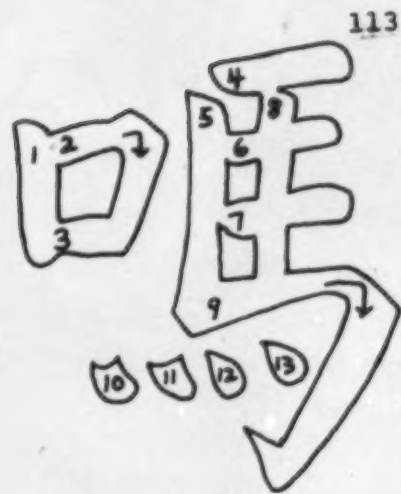
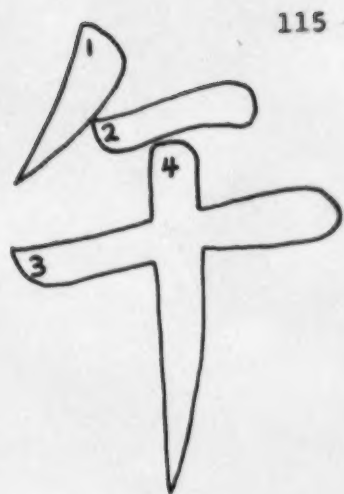
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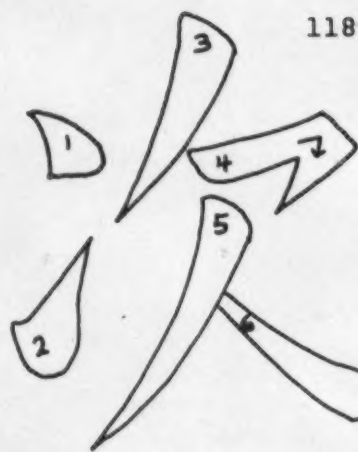


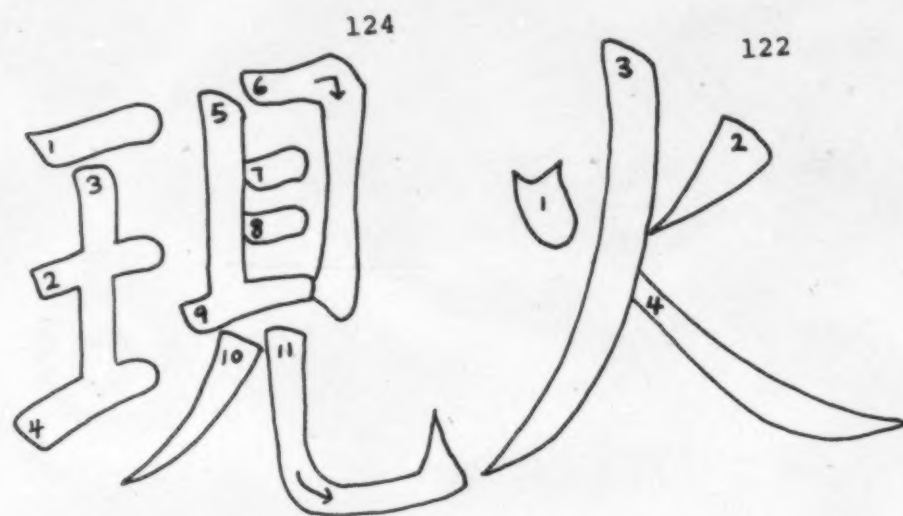
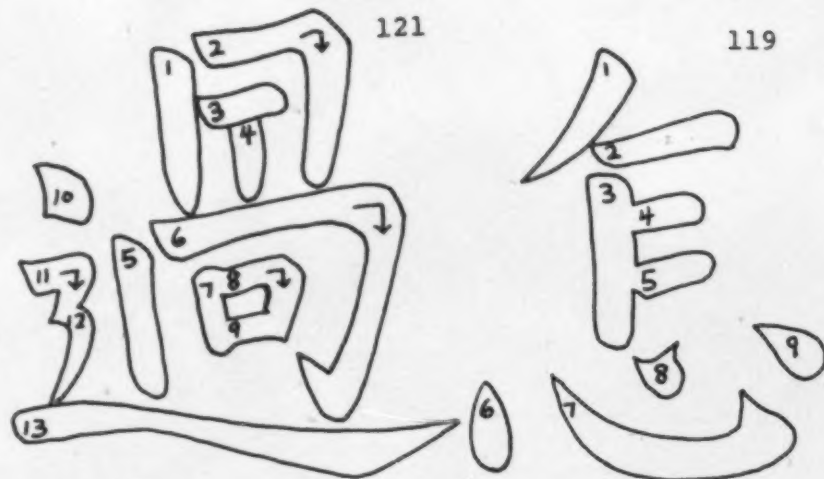
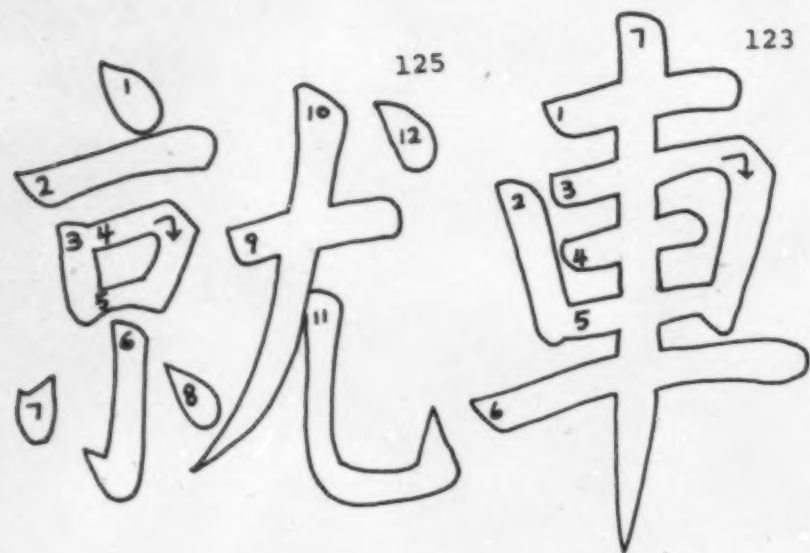






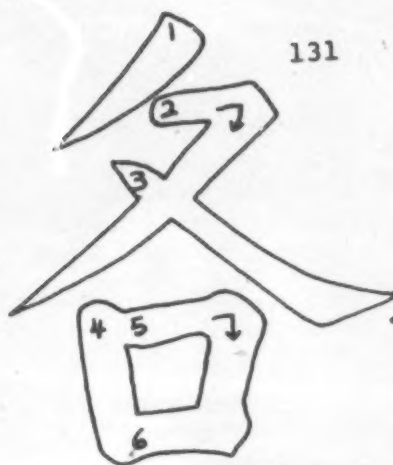
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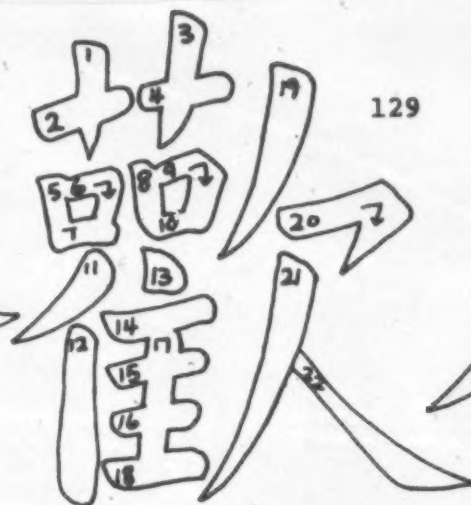




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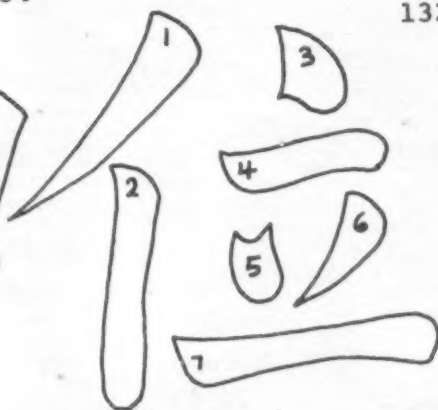


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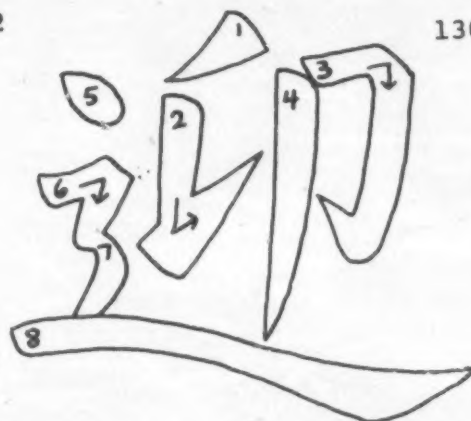
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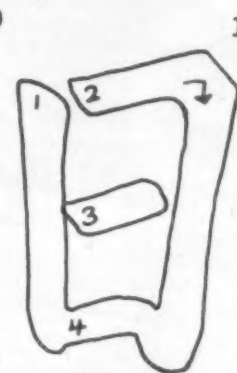
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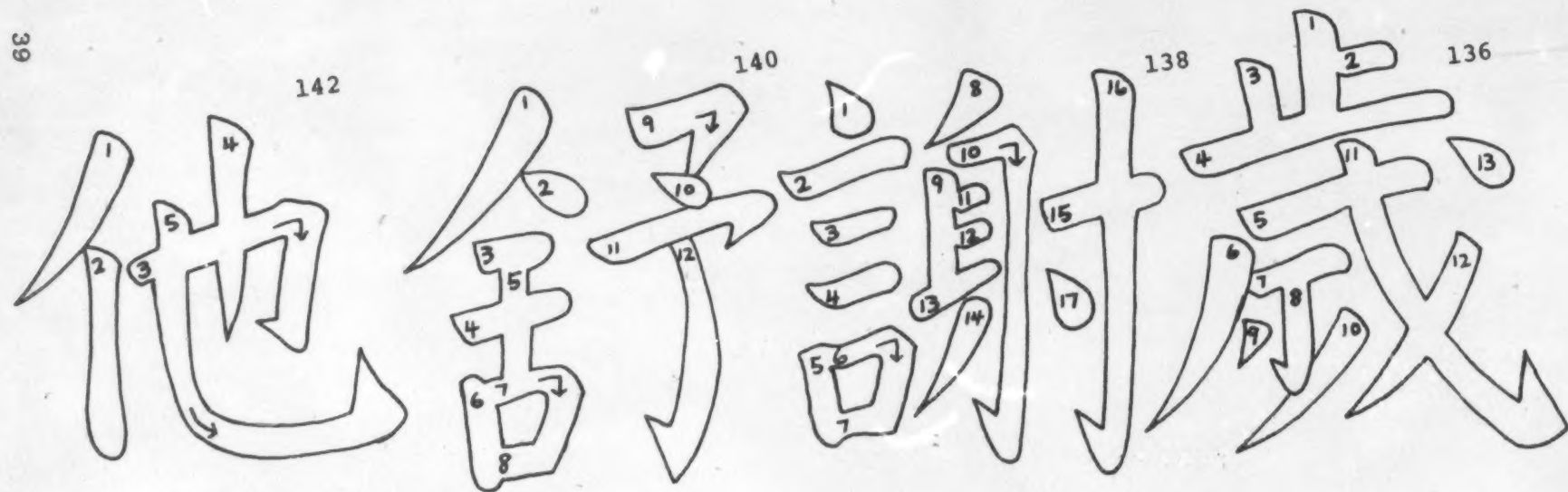


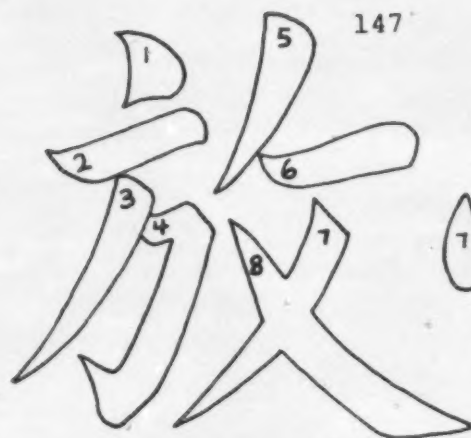
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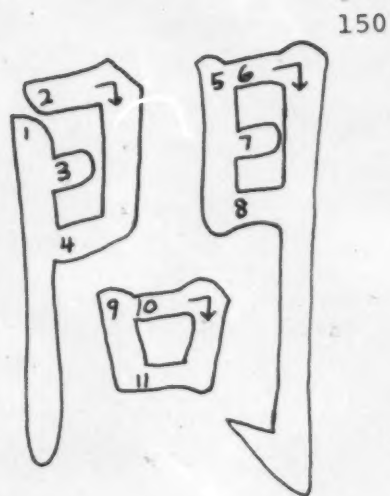
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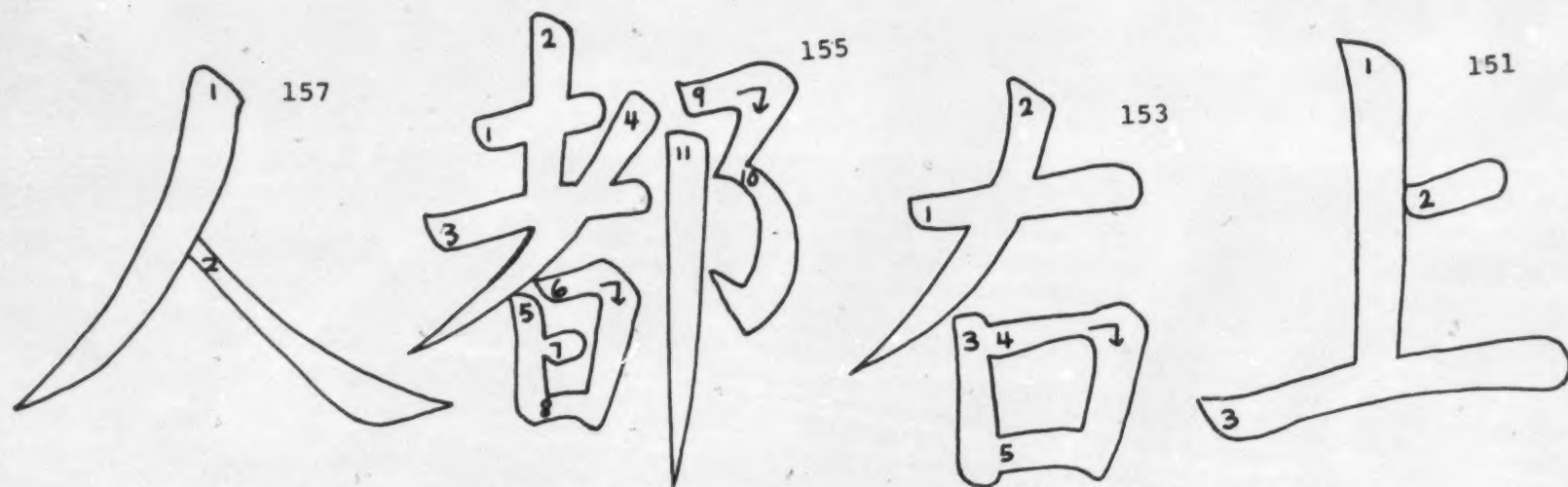


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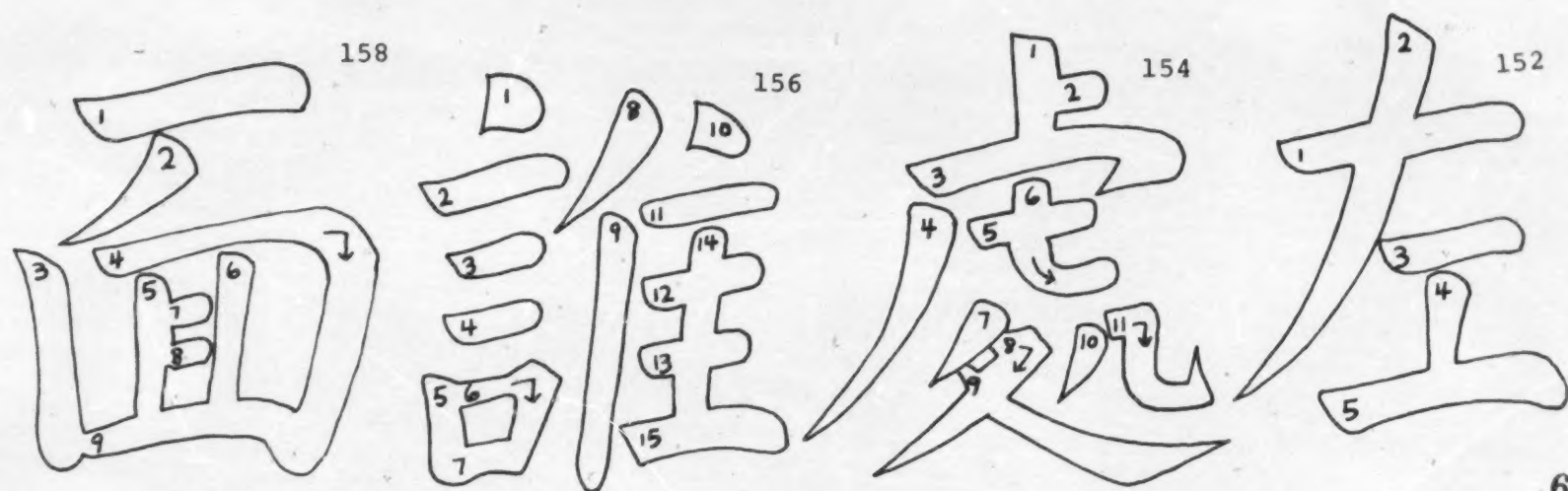


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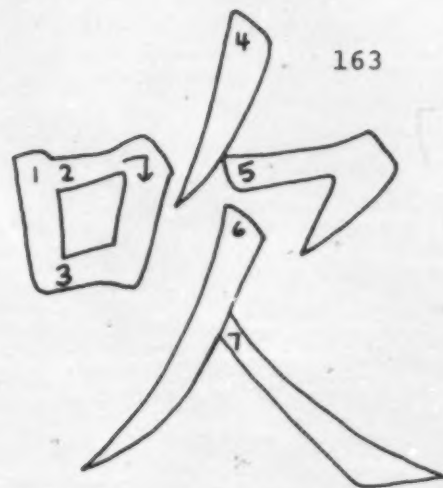


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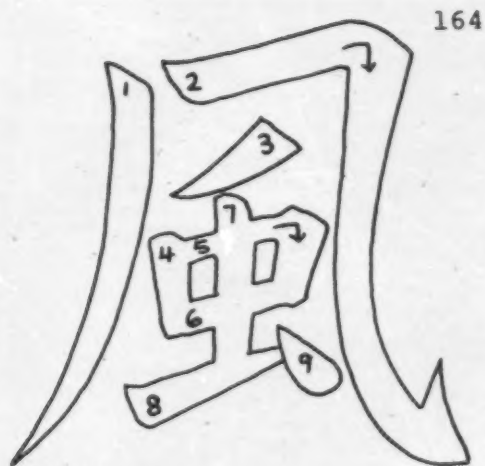
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161



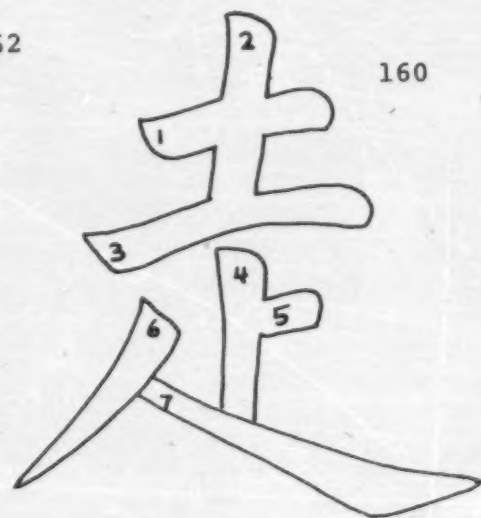
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164



162



160